Approximate for all advertisements Lash required in advance for an advancement, and some property in a description of the Local Colonia coarsed at the rate of twenty contains the rate of twenty contains and all remains and al

WEDNESDAY MORNING JUNE 25, 1862

Postoffices Re-opened in Tennessee. Nashville, Davidson county. Murfreesboro', Rutherford county.

Jordan's Valley (Christiana), Butherford county. Fosterville, Rutherford county. Gallatin, Sumner county. Clarksville, Montgomery county Springfield, Robertson county. Franklin, Williamson county. Columbia, Maury county. Shelbyville, Bedford county. Lebanon, Wilson county. Waterstown, Wilson county. Smithville, DeKalb county. Liberty, DeKalb Alexandria, DeKalb Palmetto, Bedford Jenning's Forks, Smith county. Gordonsville. New Middleton, Smith county. Mitchelsville, Sumner county. Sycamore Mills, Cheatham county.

Lafayette, Macon county. The above list will be kept standing in our columns, and added to from day to day, as other offices are re-opened We would suggest to papers in Northern States the propriety of copying the above list at least once a week.

Ashland City, Cheatham county.

Tennessee Statistics,

From the Comptroller's Report for 1855 we collect the following items, which are interesting at present. There are in East Tennessee 30 counties, in Middle Tennessee 34 counties, and in West Tennessee 19 counties. East Tennessee contains 8,970,192 acres of land, valued at an average of \$4.62 per acre, or an aggregate of \$41,529,758; Middle Tennessee 10,453,588 acres, valued at \$8.82 per acre, or an aggregate of S92,303,542; and West Tennessee 6,686,623 acres, valued at \$7.48 per acre, or \$50,028,135 in the aggregate. Of slaves, East Tennessee has 12,546, worth \$9,309,025; Middle Cennessee 64,201, worth \$48,309,025, and West Tennessee 45,506, worth \$38,847, 699, making an aggregate of 122,253 worth in 1859, \$96,853,019. The other taxable property of the State is thus apportioned : East Tennessee, \$57,375,587; Middle Tennessee, \$155,507,727; and West Tennessee \$107,514,698. The aggregate of taxable property in the State is \$377,208,641. From 1850 to 1859 the average value of negroea was from \$506 to \$854, being an increase of near 75 per cent. Their value may now be regarded as nominal, thanks to the folly of the Confederate Radical Abolition party who, under the lead of Gov. HARRIS, undertook to make well enough better. We intend to refer to these facts again.

Off for the South.

We learn that a well-known citizen of this place, who had recently returned home from the South, was arrested on Monday night and lodged in jail. On yesterday he was taken before Governor Jourson and asked if he would take the oath of allegiance to the Government. He replied that his conscience would not let him. The Governor immediately handed him over to an officer with orders to carry him beyond our lines, with the warning that if he attempted to return he would be treated as a spy. We have a considerable number of citizens who need the same treatment.

Music.

We are indebted to Mr. C. D. Bessox Music Publisher, for several new and popular pieces, songs, "The Maiden's Farewell," "Here's your Mule," and "I'm Looking for Him Home."

The 69th Ohio Regiment, Colonel L. D. CAMPBELL, have moved their camp from Franklin to the suburba of this city on the fine lawn just beyond the Penitentiary. Their Camp is called Camp Maynard in honor of the able and loyal Representative from Knoxville. The material of this regiment is superb, being mostly married men of the best class of sturdy and intelligent Ohio farmers. The soldiers are remarkable for their manly and law-abiding deportment. They look like men worthy and eager to fight under the glorious old banner of the misconduct. Many of them, I know, the Stars and Stripes. May the God of | would heartily condemn it. freedom shield them wherever they go !

to a close, and it becomes all these of or Franklin towards the Union soldiers our citizens who have not yet witnessed is simply ridiculous. It was notorious the performances of this admirable com- that, with few exceptions, they demonpany to improve the present opportunity. To nights William Tell and the Stage Struck Tailor is the bill. Friday night the Union. Some were exceedingly kind, Mr. CLAUDE HAMILTON, the popular lead- especially to the sick, but, all with perlng man of the company, will have a haps the single exception of Mrs. Jons. aboutbenefit, on which occasion the Cersican Manutana, (whose benevolence will be Brothers will be represented.

Quite a number of leading secessionists of this city have professed repentance and taken the eath within the last

Communication,

CAMP MAYNARD, SEAR NASHVILLE.

June 24, 1862. EDITOR OF THE UNION: The communi cation of S. P. HILDRETH, of Franklin, on the subject of the desecration of the graves of Union soldiers, in the cemetery of that place, published in your issue of the 21st inst., imposes upon me the unpleasant duty of saying something on that subject. It would, perhaps, have been as well to have let the matter pass into oblivion; but, as Mr. H., who was in no wise implicated, has paraded himself, or their sharp, angular outlines protruded allowed others to present him before the and looked ugly. The stakes were part public as the champion of the offending of old fence rails with but two or three parties, has revived it in such a manner as to cast reflections upon my veracity, a full disclosure of the facts must be made.

Never having seen the comments of the then cleared up the brickbats and stones, Louisville Journal, I can give no opinion of their justice.

On the 1st of May, in obedience to an to camp and reported the facts to Col, order from General DUMONT, I stationed detachments of the 69th Regt. O. V. I., at five different points on the line between Nashville and Columbia, and established my headquarters in a grove near Franklin. On the 9th of that month my Sergeant-major, who is a gentleman of unimpeached character for truth, and whose Iv, that such outrages should not be statement is annexed, reported to me that the graves of Union soldiers had been rudely trampled upon and desecrated. I immediately ordered him to detail a sufficient number of men for the purpose, and dress up and sod the graves, which order he reported to me on the next day he had executed. On the same day I learned through another source. which I know is entirely reliable, that females were seen in the cemetery ornamenting the graves of rebel soldiers with beautiful shells and flowers, and at the same time dancing or playing merrily around and over the mortal remains of Union soldiers. This information naturally excited my indignation-my wrath.

On Saturday, the 10th, with a view to the safety of my command and a more efficient discharge of its duties, I marched my men into the town, took possession of the Court-house, unfurled the old flag, and made my headquarters there. In the evening I addressed the citizens in the Court room, briefly informing them what I purposed doing and what I expected them to do. I referred, perhaps with some severity, to the conduct of the females and the desceration of the graves as a damning disgrace to any community upon whom the light of civilization had dawned. I emphatically notified them that a recurrence of such a breach of propriety should not take place, and that we would consider it quite as honorable to shed our blood in defending the sanctity of the grave of the humblest Union soldier as in upholding our flag on the field of battle.

The next morning Mr. McEwen, who on me and stated that he and others had just been out to see the graves, and that they found no evidences that they had been disturbed. Mr. HILDBERH says that he and hundreds of others likewise went to see if my statements were true, and found that not a single grave had been trod on, thus presenting me, Mr. Editor, before your readers and the public as the defamer of the reputations of the good women of Franklin. That these gentlemen found the graves in good condition on Sunday morning is quite true, because it was on the day before that Sergeant-Major HALSTEAD and the men detailed. had dressed them up, and it was on the previous Friday that the misconduct of the females was witnessed. The names of the offending parties were furnished me, but as they were "indiscreet misses in their teens," and daughters of re-

spectable parents, I did not disclose them-Mr. Hillingern never exchanged words with me on the subject, and as he professed to be a loyal Union man, I am unable to discover his motive in dragging the matter before the public, and attempting to shield the guilty parties from the just odium which attaches to their behavior by perverting the facts and falsely representing me as the assailant of female character. He also charges that I promised to visit the graves, "but never ment." This I pronounce a palpable lie, whether it emanated from the Mayor or Mr. HILDRETH; and I use the epithet with a full understanding of the responsibilities which the "fire-rating chivalry of Dixie" attach to it. I did visit the graves often whilst stationed at Franklin-attended the burials of my unfortunate men who were stricken by disease and death, as the troops stationed

there will bear testimony. It is with no degree of pleasure that I feel constrained to expose the improprietiecs of women, but as Mr. Hillenerii and others whose mouth-piece he has been made, have sought to cover up the grossest improprieties at the expense of my character for truth, the exposure must be made. It is proper, however, to say that it would be most unjust to hold all the secessionists of Franklin responsible for

The effort of Mr. HILDRETH to create the impression that there was no bitter-The season at the theatre is drawing ness of feeling exhibited by the females strated the most intense hatred and contempt towards all who were in favor of gratefully remembered,) were outspoken Union ladies. Lewis D. CAMPBELL, Col. 69th Reg't O. V. I.

On the 9th day of May last, when the cith Regiment was encareped near hear what that poor Johson has just | posts-21

informed us of. I had not quite made Franklin, I was in town and walked out

to the graveyard where some Union and up my mind to be unsparing. But the taking of New Orleans reome Secesh soldiers have been buried. moves all my scruples, and I add New The graves of the Secosh soldiers were York to the list of towns we are to take finely decorated, boquettes were strewn The orator is almost carried in tri

upon them, and young ladies were stand-Sir Jobson (roaring) .- "I demand to ing near conversing about "their graves."

The graves of the Union soldiers had

again committed with impunity.

BENTON HALSTEAD,

Sergt.-Maj. 69th Regiment.

Passage in the Rebel Congress-A

Burlesque in the Paris Charivari.

The Paris Charivari has the subjoined

numorous account of what it calls an ex-

traordinary session of the Richmond

Congress. It will be noticed that in the

matter of titles the Charivari is some-

what ahead of the rebels, who have not

yet ventured on a creation of baronets;

otherwise the report is not unlike many

which we have read in the rebel jour-

The turn which things are taking in

America being such as not to be passed

over in silence, the Congress of Rich-

mond was assembled for a meeting ex-

The Speaker took his seat and the

The Speaker-"Sir Jobson will address

Sir Jobson-"Gentlemen and broth-

ers: The occasion is a serious one on

The Speaker-"I forbid you to spread

dangerous anxiety in the minds of your

colleagues. If you continue I shall be

"The occasion is interesting, propitious

favorable, and agreeably exciting-any-

thing you like, except serious, and the

other adjectives of the same kind, which

would alarm the people, and which a par-

tisan of the North alone could use.

Loud and continued applause

perienced a series of reverses ----

multuous explosion, and cries of "Order,

The Speaker .- "Sir John, I call you to

the beginning of the war, we have had a series of ——" [Cries of "Stop! stop!"]

What name would you have me give to

the capture of our forts and defeats on

sea and land, and the invasion of our

Sir Jobson.- "It is by such delusions

Herculean stature, enters, rushes forward,

Sir Broxman-"Really, gentlemen, I

what all of you would have done on

hearing one of your own people com-

pounding with the enemy. For, in fact,

t is compounding with the enemy to talk

about imaginary defeats and reverses, or,

at least, uscless ones to our adversaries.

What are a few forts, more or less, or a

have reason to rejoice instead of being

dejected; for these trials are the best

"I know my fellow-citizens. They

"You see, I know very well about all

"Here is a complete list. (Takes out

"On the opposite side I have written

the compensation I think suitable. For

a fort, a town; for so many men killed.

another town. Congress, I trust, will

the honor to bring forward.

of the Northern States.

in the present decree.

soon be over.

tion to the vote ---

inevitable ruin-ch?

tioned, and then returns :

don't care for its success.'

second and pass the motion which I have

take a terrible revenge for the outrages

"'Ast. L-The Southern States will

"ABT. II.-The Southern States will

ART. III .- A great fele will be giv-

wize the towns mentioned and described

en this week, to show the enemy we

honorable gentleman who addressed us,

on his eloquent speech, in which he has

North is all in our power, the war will

"In short, it is quite evident, when the

"I put the henorable gentleman's mor-

A Voice (Sir Johson's, who has just

I have just heard that New

intered). . Gentlemen, events come

thick upon one another, and confirm my

Orleans is in the power of the Federals.

The Speaker, - We were not talking

Sir Johson,-New Orleans! What!

is not that enough to foretell speedy and

Sir Boxman interrupts the Speaker by

"Gentlemen," says he, "I am happy to

repeating the little comedy before men-

shown himself no poor strategeit.

wanted this stimulus to make them show

that has been going on, all that has been

things that could happen to us.

(At this moment a member, of

obliged to call you to order."

"But, Mr. Speaker, ---

traordinary.

necting began.

the meeting."

order!"

territory?

sneak any more.

who carries him out.)

great enthusiasm.

ew thousand men?

their present valor.

a long bill.

applause.)

never been beautified in any way, on Munford, recently hung in New Orleans the contrary, stakes were pierced in them for cutting down the U.S. flag, was born (one had four stakes stuck in the top of a very respectable family, in Ouslow and sides) and brickbats and stones were county, North Carolina, on the 5th of thrown upon them in such manner that Dec., 1819, and was, at the time of his death, 43 years of age. When but three years of age his father died, leaving him about fifty thousand dollars. While yet exceptions, and were from two to three a boy he went to Florida, and, remained feet in length. I there and then pulled there during the war. In 1842 he went them up and threw them in the road. I up the Red river, where he married, acand threw them in the road and smoothed quiring considerable property with it. In-1844 he came to New Orleans, where he up the desecarted graves. I then repaired remained until 1846, when he went to Mexico as an orderly sergeant in the DAMPHELL. He directed that I should de-Third Louisiana regiment, of Gen. Pertail men next morning to fix up, and sod sifer F. Smith's brigade. Shortly after the graves. The next morning, May he arrived in Mexico he broke his leg, 10th, the graves were rounded up and put got sick, and was obliged to be dischargin condition for sodding, (two men then ed from service. Since then he has folsodded over) and that same night, Col. lowed gambling as a profession, and was CAMPRELL, informed the citizens publicso noted for his proficiency at cards, that planters would come to the city and furnish him money to play with giving him half of all he could win.

WHEN the rebellion broke out, a nephew of the Rebel General John B. Magruder was residing and earning an honest living for his family in Camden, New Jersey. The nephew went South to look after the rights of the secreded States, and is now a soldier under the command of his uncle, while his wife and children are supported by the Poor Commissioners of Camden county.

It is reported that two hundred ablebodied slaves in Maryland, owned by masters in the West River district of Anne Arundel county, have laid down their hoes and refuse to be held in bondage any longer. They offer violence to no one, but they refuse to be compelled to work for others without compensation." This spirit is believed to be spreading among the whole slave popnlation in the state.

ART ILLUSTRATION .- The advice of the rebel newspapers to the people of Louisiana to burn all their cotton as a means of "making Europe howl," reminds us very much of what happened during the Irish insurrection of 1798. The notes of John Claudius Beresford, a banker in Dublin, and bitter loyalist, were in widespread circulation among the commu-Sir Gibson.- That will do-I wish to nity. In order to ruin the "bloody Orspeak. Gentlemen, the ocsasion is not angeman," as they said, they burned serious, but it is right for sensible men, ev ry note they had of his in their posas we ought to be, to see the state of things clearly. From the beginning of session and every one they laid their hands upon. Admirable spite.

LIBERTY.-It was a saying of the Jew ish Rabbi, "that if the sea were ink, the order." [Applause.] Sir John Gibson.—"I wish to explain trees pens, and the earth parchment, it myself. I said, and I repeat it, that since, the praise due to God for liberty."

> WHOLESOME ORDER. -The Provost Marshal of Memphis has issued the following

The Speaker .- "You are forbidden to The practice too often indulged in by evil disposed persons of insulting and using violence toward loval citizens, will no longer be tolerated under any circumstances. Union citizens who have placed the American flag over their houses will takes up Sir Jobson like a feather, and hands him over to the Master at Arms, be protected in this manifestation of their loyalty to the Government, and This unexpected pantomime creates hereafter the Provost Guard are instructed to shoot down any one who may at-The Chairman .- "The heroic action of tempt to remove the flag, or insult the ur honorable friend Sir Broxman will owner or his promises. be inserted in the official report." (Great

RENOVATED.-We are pleased to see am embarrassed by the flattering words that Jo. Where has re-fitted and otherof the Speaker. What have I done? Only wise improved his Shaving Spitcon, on Union street, No. 37. He is now prepared to do an extensive business in his line. He flatters himself that there is not a more comfortably arranged establishment of the kind in the city, and would be pleased to have the patronage "As if the cause of the South could be of all his old customers continued, and injured by such trifles! Gentlemen, we solicits a call from strangers and the public generally. June 22-1w.

> HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, NASHVILLE, June 22, 1862. General Order No. 10.

No footman will be allowed to cross the Railroad Bridge, over the Comberland taken from us, all our men that have been River at this city, except soldiers on duty. By order of Gen .E. DUMONT, Commanding.

D. BRADEN, A. A. G. Tennessee Money Wanted in Exchange for Millinery Goods at

Wholesate. State Bank Planters' and Union 77

LAMB & MUSPHEY have just received a fresh lot of Trimming, and Bonnet Ribbons, Ruches, Laces, Flowers, Children's, Misses, and Ladies' Hats, English Split, Coburg and Tulip Braid Bonnets, besides The Speaker - "I congratulate the a general assortment of Millinery Goods, which they offer to the trude at a small advance, taking Tennessee funds at the liberal terms mentioned. We would advise the Milliners and Merchants to give them an early call. They keep at No.

> Boots and Shoes. We have now and shall have during the measure large and well asserted stock of Biolica and wateror nair at the lowest rach prices.

june 17-if

WANTED.

S OR 10 SLACKSMITHS AND BOR-ESHOTES.
Market Street. H. H. EMITTE.

Scolding Canada.

From the London Times, June 6.1 It is difficult to read without emotion of some kind the announcement that at the present time, and under existing circomstances, the Canadian Parliament has refused a second reading to the bill for establishing an efficient militia for the defense of the province. Let us make all possible deductions and allowances before we give way to that emotion-be it regret, surprise, or indignation. The militia bill which was rejected proposed to raise a force of 50,000 men and a re-

serve of 50,000 more. The finances of the province are in an exceedingly embarrassed and discouraging state. The revenue is diminished partly, no doubt, by the calamity of the American war, but partly by an injudicious protective policy, which has straightened the income without developing the resources of the colony. The expenditure is enormous, inflated by a succession of jobs, by which parliamentary support has been purchased for embarrassed ministries. At the time when the colony is called upon to incur heavy expenses for the support of its militia the revenue is estimated in round numbers at 7,000,000 dollars, and the expendivure at 12,000,000, leaving a deficit of 5,000,000 dollars to be supplied by fresh taxation or by loans. In the first place, the late Parliamen

of Canada has shown itself signally

wanting in those instincts of liberty which urge a free people to fly to arm on the least surmise of danger from for eign enemies. It is to us inconceivable that 3,000,000 of civilized people car watch the explosions of the great volcan without realizing to themselves the fact that the fiery flood which is devoluting so large an so fair a portion of the earth's surface may ne even to them, and, were it not fo what we have seen, we should have thought it equally impossible for them to perceive this danger without taking every measure in their power to anticipate and prevent its approach. The only solution that can be offered for so strange a facis that Canada has learnt to trust to others for the performance of services for which weaker and less wealthy popula tions are wont to rely exclusively or themselves. We have intersected Canado with canals intended for her military defense, and paid for out of the imperial treasury. We have always garrisoned her fortresses and paid for their repairs and alterations, as if those fortresses had been every bing to us and nothing to the people in whose country they are situated. It is, perhaps, not very wonderful that persons educated under such a system should come to consider themselves relieved from the sterner duties of life, and be content to lean on remote and uncertain defenders, instead of on their own efforts. There seems a disposition in Canada to treat the question whether the colony should arm in its own defense or not as one in which the colony itself has only a very secondary and indirect interest.

The question is assumed to be, not whether the colony can defend itself, but upon whom the duty of defending it should fall. The question really is not who shall defend Canada, but whether the duty of defending her effectually shall be undertakon by any one. This is not a question, as some would make it appear, of loyalty to the English connecion. The English connection has, in fact, but little to do with the matter. Canada had wholly emancipated herself the British empire she could not by that means emancipate herself from the imperious duty of self-defense. If Canada remains ever so firmly attached to England the duty of self-defense will still cling to her. It is to speak out, and would not be sufficient to write down all to dispel the illusions which have misled men's minds in other and quieter times. People have thought-nay, we trace something of this feeling in the very able speech of Mr. Rose, upon which we lately commented—that, if separated from England, Canada would have no further oncern with questions of war or peace such as she has at present, and that the only chance of her being involved in hosllities is her present connection with Great Britain

We are disposed to hold the exact ontrary of this, and to think it far more ikely that Great Britain should be in volved in war on account of Canada than that Canada should be involved in war on account of Great Britain. Let Canada ook carefully at her own circumstances, le ev statesmen study the tone of the American press, and the strange and momentous position f offairs on the American continent. How ng will the present civil war afford employ ment to 700,000 armed men! Or, if the war itself should not shate, how long will the American Government be able to bear the vast strain on their finances which the payment of such an army implies? And, when the time has at last arrived when, either from the termination of civil strife or the failure of money and credit, the United States are no longer able to support their vast army, what i o prevent that army from marching toward he northern frontier, and satisfying its revenge its love of plunder and of conquest, in the rich and unwasted provinces of Canada?

Let not the Canadians, on the other hand, believe that they have in their present connection with Great Britain a sufficient protection against invasion without taking any trouble to defend themselves. Such an opinion is founded on a mistake both of our power and our will. It is not in our power to send forth from this little island a military force suffi-vient to defend the frontier of Canada gainst the numerous armies which have earns arms and discipline in the great whoo of the present civil war. Our resources are megual to so large a concentration of force on a single point; our empire is too vast, our population too small, our antig mist too powerful. But, if we had the power, it is quite certain that we should sot have the will. Opinion in England is perfectly decided that in the connection between the mother country and the colony the advantage is infinitely more on the side of the child than of the parent We no longer monopolize the trade of the olonies; we no longer job their patron-We cannot hope from them any asistance for defending our own shores, while we are bound to assist in protector theirs.

We cannot even obtain from this very clony of Canada reasonably fair treat ment for our manufactures, which are 16, Public Square [Calhoun's Old Store]. taxed twenty-five per cent on their value to increase a revenue which the colonies will not apply to our, or even to their own, defense. There is little reciprocity n such a relation. Should the rish to put an end to it, we would never draw the sword to defend it, and, if Canada will not fight to protect its independence from foreign invasion, neither will England. The question is not one for Canada of dissolving or maintaining its connection with Great Critain. That may dissolve almost at pleasure. question is of destroying or maintaining its own liberty and independence-of being a self-governed commonwealth, or a member, or, perhaps -as is talked of

for the south-a subjugated territory of the United States.

Commercial.

CORRECTED BY

B. B. CONNOR & BRO. COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

No. 5. COLLEGE ST., NASHVILLE.

a legico del	TRICKS.
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	
BAGGING—Hemp. P 3	
Cotton	
BALE ROPE-Manilla	
Kentucky B F	
BACON-Shoulders # #	
Hams 9 D	
Sides B II	
BUTTES-Prime B [10 100 100
CANDLES—Star	
Sperm P 1	
Parafine P I	
CHEESE_Western Reserve	74 22 44
COFFEE-Java 9 F	
Rio B I	
Laguera	10 00 10
COTTON YARNS-TOO & SOC. W do	
000,	
660	
400	10 101 1
FLOUR-Sopertion B bl	5 50/26 00
Extra in bi	
FISH-Macke et, No. 1 78 bit	
FISH-Macke et, No. 1	
Nick. \$1.00 pt 57 No. 2 \$1.00 pt 57 No. 2 \$1.00 pt 50 No. 2 \$1.00	20 11 4
GHAIN-Corn B bis	
Oate	And the state of
Rye p tour	27
Baries W. but	
A. D. A. Control of the Land	
Wheat White w but	
GUNNY BAGS-New	
Second Hand	20 66
HIDES -Southern dry salted 7	
Green	1 6 60
IBON-Tentessee Bar	
Band, B	
	b 9% 60 10
-7940000 4	b @
MOUNT COUNTY W	h 85/00
DECLERATE DE M	
Pittsburg Ber	
	16 (A) 14 16 20 (6 11
LEATHER Son; oak tunned	the second second
	The second second
	B 69
	10 m 65
MOLASSES-Barrels	
% Barrels W g	
	b) (0) T 50
NAILS-20d to 4d	
	st 1 5000

RICE_Prime and Choice.

Course suck. Barrel.....

SUGAR-New Orleans had.

SKEDS-Clo

Havans white.

Blue Grass Stripp

Hungarian

Nashville

PROCLAMATION.

1 Them 2 0000 1 4000

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Nashville, Tenn., May 9, 1862 WHEREAS, Certain persons, unfriendly and hostile to the Government of the United States, have banded themselves together, and are now going at large through many of the counties in this

State, arresting, maltreating and plundering Union citizens wherever found; Now, therefore, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, Governor of the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, do hereby proclaim that in every instance in which a Union man is arrested and maltreated by the marauding bands aforesaid, five or more rebels from the most prominent in the immediate neighborhood shall be arrested, imprisoned, and otherwise dealt with as the nature of the case may require. And further, in all cases in which the property of citizens loyal to the Government of the United States is taken or destroyed, full and ample remuneration shall be made to them out of the property of such rebels in the vicinity as have sympathized with, and given aid, comfort, information or encouragement to the parties committing such depredations.

This order will be executed in letter and spirit. All citizens are hereby warned under heavy penalties from entertaining, receiving or encouraging such persons so banded fogether or in any wise onnected therewith.

By the Governor:

ANDREW JOHNSON. EDWARD H. EAST, Secretary of State.

Head-Quarters District of the Ohlo. Col. STARLEY MATHEWS, Propost Marshall Nashville, Tennessee:

COLONIEL: The General Commanding has been reliably informed that certain houses in this city which have been tak-, en possession of by the Military authorities, are now occupied by officers who were not authorized to so occupy them by competent authority.

He directs me to call your attention to the fact, and instructs you to take the necessary steps to cause the houses to be vacated at once.

Officers performing Staff duties in the city, Surgeons in charge of Hospitals, and the officers of the Provost Guard are alone allowed to live in quarters. Surgeons of Hospitals must live in their Hospitals or in their immediate vicinity. Officers of the Provost Guard, except the Provost Marshal, must have their quarters in the building occupied by the Provost Guard, or in the immediate vicinity.

You will at once report all violatious of these instructions to these Head-Quar-

Authority to occupy houses possessed in the name of and for the United States will in future issue from these Head-Quarters only. I am sir, very respectfully, &c.,

(Signed) O. D. GREENE, A. A. G.

WM. M. GREINER, Commission Merchant,

No. 109, Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, TA., beliefs Consuments of Okton, Riv., Beliefer, and April 39,31409. Produce generally:

By Telegraph.

[dpccial Telegram to Nashwith Peter.]

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

Arrival of the Steamer Arabia from Liverpool.

General Butler's Proclamation Denounced!

London Press on Gen. Bank's Defeat !

President Lincoln and General Pope in New York!

American and English Money Markets!

LOUISVILLE, June 24.—The steamer Arabia from Liverpool 14th has arrived at Halifax.

General Butler's proclamation is de-

nonneed in London. The London Times thinks Banks' defeat one of the most important of Confederate successes. The News thinks it

New York, June 24.-President Lincoln and Gon. Pope have arrived.

unimportant.

LONDON .-- Consols 91 | a913, Breadstuffs firmer, Provisions flat. American Securities dull.

WASHINGTON, June 24 .- The Extradition Treaty with Mexico has been officially proclaimed.

No reports received of battles or skirmishes from any quarter. The Senate is considering the Confis-

cation Bill. NEW YORK, June 24 .- Gold Sassa pre-

mium. U. S. Sixes, '81, 614. Treasury Notes 5 premium.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S SOUTHERN PROP-ERTY .-- It will be remembered that Ithe property of the gallant Major Anderson in the South, and a large number of his slaves were confiscated by the rebels as a punishment for his loyalty in defending Fort Sumter. There is hope now that he will speedily be able to collect some of the dues of which he was then defrauded. Gen. Butler has seized and confiscated the property of one active and bitter rebel, who owed him twentyfive thousand dollars; and it is to be hoped that Major Anderson's rights in the ease will be promptly looked after .- N. Y. Times.

Monetary.

Furnished by Dyer Pearl.

sence Bank Notes are selling at 25 to 40 is ex-Georgia Old Hanks. Indiana and Kentucky S. Trous ery Notes.

These rates are for gold.
The Bank of Wert Tentrance. Sales have bee

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO. General Commission Merchants

AND BANKERS.

63 and 65, Beaver Street, and 20 Exchange Place, or I Mariant | New York.

The Sunary of the United States of America, or

the Court of Impeachments, silling on the tops of West II. HUNGURER, Andre of the Indian Court of the United States for the several Districts of the MONDAY, JUNE 9th, 1862

Overest. That this High Court of Dissentiment.

nds adjourned until the 20th day of Jone, he at twoive o'clock, moradian; and so the said Wast H. Hencourve has failed to make his appearance to anywer the sud Articles of Innovariances, though duty summount. It is facilier andread, That process mation for his appearance on that cay be made by publishing this nester in the Maticual Intelligencer, National Republican, and Evening Star, most papers printed in the City of Washington, for at least toudays, successively, before raid 20th day of June, icetant, and also in the Mashville Unive, newspaper printed in the City of Nashville, in the State of Temperago, by at least five several days below seed. 20th day of Jour. Instant. J. W. FORSEY.

Soundary of the because joinel -1d

> Just Received and for sale by:

J. M. MURPHY, 72 PUBLIC SQUARE, NEAR THE CITY HOTEL.

100 000 MULTS GOLD KYED NESTLES.

50 great gross the pender Bullons.

12 dozen Ladtes bit Belts, nes'd.

12 dozen Ladtes bit Belts, nes'd. 200 packs Am Pine, and

20 gress outd again Buttons 22 der Sik and Bock Person. 22 der Sik and Bock Person. 22 der Sik and Hock Person. 25 des Paris Buit Buitons and Kyer, in beset. With an appringer With an exertment of Lines Tipes, State Wine, Famy and Palm Leaf Fami, Perfumery, &c., &t. jone 13.

- NEW-

ICE CREAM SALOON.

J. BANNER

I' O'CONNEH

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE,

LAKE KINGSTON ICE CO

and Ze. for Specie Funds.

SWILL PRODUCE AND le, per pound for Southern Jureeucy. Nathwille, June 415, 1862-47.